WASHINGTON

THE WAR IN CONGRESS.

Bold Stand in the House for the Executive Rights of the President.

Rejection of the Modified Tenure of Office Bill.

Butler, Logan and the Democrats Championing the Cause of President Grant.

An Unconditional Repeal Demanded.

The Senate Still Pondering Over the Finances.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1869.

Tenure of Office Bill in the House. reat Congressional event of to-day was the ome Civil Tenure bill, which was again up in the House, and was discussed warmly, and finally defeated through the efforts of Ben Butler, John Logan and Noah Davis, of New York. Butler dislayed great dexterity and ingenuity in his manage-nent of the affair to-day, cleverly routing the combined opposition against him—an opposition com-posed of some of the most experienced and adroit parliamentary tacticians of the House. Schenck, Gardeld, Bingham, Farnsworth and Scofield were those who arrayed themselves as chamthe whole of them were not equal to the triumvirate "allies," the democratic members. Logan made a splendid point during the discussion which bothered ngham and his followers to get over, and Judge eded to be one of the ablest that has been heard in ongress for a long time. Mr. Davis was highly ented at the conclusion of his speech, and had the satisfaction of knowing subsequently that nence had not been thrown away. Its effect loubtedly to change many votes and to inwhat effect the action of the House to-day will have on the Senate remains to be seen. Only two courses are left open to the Senate—either to ope of patching up some compromise measure that Many believe the Senate will not condescend to back o-day on the floor of the House. They say that to do rould be a confession of the truth of the indirect rritions of Mr. Davis that the Senate was striving in itself the great prerogatives of th Executive by usurping the appointing power. They also say that the tone of some of the speeches was oo threatening and denunciatory to be acceptable to the noble Senators, and that for this, if no other on, they will refuse to strike out a line in their new Civil Tenure act. Among the members of the House the opinion seems to obtain pretty generally that a conference committee will be agreed to, who after suitable deliberation, will fix up some sort of

Newinations by the President.

enate George G. Symes, as Associate Justice of ontana; Aubrey H. Smith as United States Attorney for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania; steel, as Surveyor of Customs for Pittsburg, Pa., and William Kapus as Collector of Customs for Nominations Confirmed by the Senate.

firmed the following nominations:-

Reader W. Clark, of Ohio, to be Third Auditor of the Treasury.
Glies A. Smith to be Second Assistant Postmaster
General.
Oblectors of Customs—Moses H. Grinnell, of the

eneral.

Collectors of Customs—Moses H. Grinnell, of the ort of New York; Pendleton G. Watmough, for Cuyboga, Ohlo; E. A. Palfrey, for Salem and Beverley, Lass.; J. A. Wilson, for Puget's Soune; T. J. Babson, or Gloucester, Mass.; William Kapus, for Alaska.

Surveyor of Customs—Alonzo B. Cornell, for the

ssors of Internal Revenue—Joshua Thorne, Fifteenth district of Missouri; D. H. Stanton, e Seventeenth district of New York; W. S. ey, for the Second district of Pennsylvani, I.T. Valentine, for the Eighth district of Penn-

Blockley, for the Second district of Pennsylvania; Joseph T. Vanchuine, for the Eighth district of Pennsylvania.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—L. N. Coy, for the First district of Arkansas; Joseph A. Cooper, for the Second district of Tennessee; John McHurg, for the Second district of Tennessee; John McHurg, for the Second district of Pennsylvania; Joseph T. Smith, for the Seventeenth district of Pennsylvania; Joseph T. Smith, for the Fourth district of Mississippl; A. M. Smith, for the Third district of Maryland; Thomas E. McCracken, for the Sixth district of Iowa; Issae; J. Young, for the Fourth district of North Carolina.

Deputy Postmassers—Samuel L. Day, Paxton, Ill.; Christian Bidaman, Canton, Ill.; Thomas E. Keily, Daquon, Ill.; George W. Mills, Petersburg, Ill.; John Cree, Georgetown, California; P. P. Bennett, Denver, Colorado; William T. Ward, Susanville, California; H. L. Street, Sonra, California; D. F. Bruntlinger, Louisiana, Mo.; Miss Marion Champilin, Waterloo, Iowa; J. D. Burkholder, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Miss Julis P. Woolfolk, Jackson, Tenn.; B. H. Crapater, Shelbyville, Ky.; Joseph B. Brown, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Wm. W. Perkins, Baidwinsville, N. Y.; B. F. Heyler, Attaca, Ind.; L. R. Johnson, Cambridge City, Ind.; Wm. A. Hoorall, Washington, Ind.; George W. Delaru, Prankin, Ind.; Albert C. Houghton, Wellington, Ohlo; Thomas W. Collins, Cosbocton, Ohlo; N. R. Smith, Canton, Miss., Curtis J. Gale, Corunna, Mich.; E. W. Merrill, Muskegan, Mich.; Henry D. Ludduth, Darlington, Mis., Lower G. Baker, Geneseo, N. Y.; Nathanie, G. Smith, Fiemington, V.; John D. Clevennenger, Mount Holly, N. J.; James Furman, Bordentown, N. J.; Richard H. Fountain, Mishawaka, Ind.; J. G. McPheeters, Eloomington, Ind.; Renamis Carter, Seymour, Ind.; Thomas O. Treynor, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Frank M. Cassidy, Winterset, Iowa; V. J. Williams, Dubuque, Iowa; Julius Wagner, Indianola, Texas; F. A. Beason, Newton, Mass.; William Price, Grenada, Misa.; H. D. Shaffer, Canon, Ohlo; James O. Bond, Columbia, Tenn.; John W. Williams, Neo w. Williams, Neenah, Wis.; M. H. Ganing, Fort At-Rinson, Wis.

Naval Officers—Commander Calhoun, to be cap-tain in the navy; Lieutenant Commanders Carpenter and Kirkland, to be commanders; W. K. Mcsherry and A. C. Kelton, to be second lieutenants of the marine corps.

Within a few minutes of twelve o'clock all of the Cabinet officers had arrived, each provided with his

budget of official business. The principal matter under consideration was, of course, the judicious distri-bution of the government patronage, and it is understood that a good deal of work in that line was dis-posed of now that the office machine is in good running order. The session did not break up until after three o'clock.

General Hoar was engaged until the meeting of the Cabinet in the all-absorbing business of selecting material for filling official vacancies and ied himself to all visitors, members of Congress

Visitors at the White House. As usual the White House this morning was thronged with Senators and Representatives. Among the former were Senators Yates, Cameron, Spencer, Trumbuil, Morton and Carpenter. The President as occupied with these visitors until the hour for the meeting of the Cabinet. Negroes Demanding a Portion of the Public

Plunder.
The National Executive Committee of Colored Men last night discussed a paper in favor of a memorial to the heads of the different bureaus in the government departments setting forth the claims

Confirmation of the New York

Appointments.

Of the government, citing their services in the war and in the subsequent elections, and asking that position be given them. Further consideration of the subject was postponed.

The Hungry Office Seekers.

The rush of parties to the appointment office the Treasury is so great that an order will be a ed excluding applicants for office until after each day's mail is read.

President-Grant's Plan for Quieting the Opposing Parties.

To-night a company of Mississippians, represent-

conservative and republican elements in that State - Judge Summerel, ex-Governor A. G. Brown, Mr. Walson, of the former, and Judge Jefferds, Captain Fire and Major Wofford, of the latter-paid by Jud's Dent. The interview was exceedingly pleasan, and satisfactory. The President thought the best plan to quiet the opposing parties in Mississippi would be for Congress to authorize the constitution to be again submitted to the people, a separate vote to be taken on the features objected to by the conservatives, and that meantime the present

The Washington Monument-Proposed Monument to Abraham Lincoln. Senator Nye introduced a bill in the Senate to-day to form a corporation for completing the Washington Monument and erecting one of a similar character to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. The scheme is on a grand scale, so grand, indeed, that it looks like a huge joke. If carried out according to the programme it will put the top of the Washington Monument some distance above the clouds. The corporation will have to pay \$100,000 into clouds. The corporation will have to pay \$100,000 into the Treasury every year for a period of twenty-one years, and, for the purpose of raising the necessary funds, are at liberty to speculate in real estate. A pecuniary profit may be realized from the business, as it is to be exempt from all internal revenue demands and taxation.

Binckley Fined \$100 For His Late Pagilla-

tic Practice With Harland
John M. Binckley, indicted for assault and battery
on Thomas A. Harland, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, submitted his case to the Criminal Court to-day. Mr. Binckley stated that this was the vocation which led him to commit the act was very great and that the prosecuting witness had ackn edged his connection with the publication of the letter which had done him great injury in characte and reputation. Judge Wylle said the provocation was very great, and the archives of the governmen did not furnish a similar case. Such letters should not be written, and it was wrong to publish But Mr. Binckley should have known his legal remedy, and he would, therefore, sentence him to pay a fine of \$100 and costs. Abolition of Slavery in the Portugue

Dominions.

The Secretary of State has received a copy of recent decree of the Portuguese government, which declares that the obligations of freedom reserved by previous decrees, abolishing slavery in the domin ions of that kingdom, are to terminate entirely on and after the 29th of April, 1878.

Progress of the Contral Pacific Railrond.

The mail service has been extended on the Central Pacific Railroad to the 597th and the track laid to the

612th mile. The grading is finished to Ogden, where the road meets the Union Pacific Railroad on its fifty-

The Proposed Reorganization of the Navy. The Committee on Naval Affairs of the Ho a lengthy conference with the Secretary of the Navy cussed was the proposed changes to be made in the rank of naval staff officers and general reorganization of the navy. These changes have been urged by lated to work a great improvement in the service, but the committee has failed to discern the benefits likely to arise from their adoption. The opponents of the measure, it is said, are Messrs. Stevens, Archer and Haight. It is believed, however, that the gen-tlemen will conclude to yield their opposition and permit the bill to be reported.

The House Committee on Printing consists of Messrs. Addison H. Lanin, of New York; Henry L. Cake, of Pennsylvania, and William Munren. of Ohio.

Adjournment of the Unitarian Conference.

The Unitarian Conference of the Middle and Southern States, which was in session here yesterday, has adjourned sine die, after electing the fol Clarke: Vice Presidents. H. Ware and Savies J. Bowen; Secretary, Rev. Fielder Israel; Treasurer, Rev. E. K. Sewall: Executive Committee, Farrington O. Shute, H. Ware, George G. Barber, E. M. Keith and F. J. Priestly. The Conference will meet in

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY DE-

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1869. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD The new administration of the Navy Department gacity of the President in selecting a Secretary of the Navy of proved mercantile and financial character and associating with him a naval officer of high rank and rare executive ability. Secretary Borle is a gentleman of intelligence and sound judgment, energetic, prompt and clear in the transaction of all business which comes before him, and with a happy blending of the suaviter in mode and fortiter in re which cannot fail to make a favorable impression upon all who approach him with honest purposes and legitimate ends in view, while schemers and sharpers will soon discover that they must now look upon all who approach him with honest purposes and legitimate ends in view, while schemers and sharpers will soon discover that they must now look elsewhere for openings to work out their awinding designs upon government money or property. Under Mr. Borie's administration there will be no more iron ciad rings or fraudulent sales of vessels to relatives and friends of officials in the department. The position of Admiral Porter is a somewhat novel one in the history of our Navy Department, and it would have been well for the interests of the navy if the arrangement now established by President Grant had been put in force many years ago. Admiral Porter's duties at the Navy Department correspond with those which devolve upon the second lord of the British Admirally, who is always selected from the active list of admirals and chosen on his merits and proved executive ability. To this officer are committed the control and direction of the personnel and materiel of the navy; and he naturally understands the requirements of the service in all its details far better than any civilian who can be selected for the first place in the department. The Secretary of the Navy is the political and financial head of the service. The Naval Secretary is the executive officer, and if he is the right man for the place he is always ready to act intelligently upon every question of naval detail which may be presented for his decision and to handle the entire navy as easily as he would direct the working of a squadron. Admiral Porter is precisely the man for this place. Endowed with an institute fondness for his profession and inheriting a profound devotion to the naval interest of the United States, Porter has not only galiantly upheld the honer of our flag in battle, but he has zeniously worked through many laborious days and nights to master all the theories and details of the organization and working of the naval systems of Great Britain and France, inspired by the hope that the informed work has one of the construction thus of his o

no injustice to them to say that they had political and party interests to serve which necessarily interfered with a close attention to the duties of an office which demands constant application and a large knowledge of details, which they as civilians could not be expected to understand. The bill which provides a naval board of admiralty is intended to end a condition of things which has already done an incalculable amount of mischief, and which cannot be permitted to exist without danger to the public interests. The ad interim selection of Admiral Porter, to attend to the duties, which will devolve upon the Board of Survey as soon as the bill providing for their appointment becomes law, was an excellent idea of President Grant, and no one more heartily acknowledges the very great value of the Admiral's services in his present position than does the straightforward and true gentleman who presides over the department with honor to his country, his President and himself.

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

BENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1869. Mr. PATTERSON, (rep.) of N. H., from the Com tee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to continue in force the act extending the charter of

Washington, which was passed.

Mr. Patterson, from the same committee, re ported the bill for paving Pennsylvania avenue,

THE MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD. Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., said he was instructed by the Committee on the Pacific Railroad to move to take up the House joint resolution granting the right of way to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, for the purpose of referring it to

ing the right of way to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, for the purpose of referring it to that committee.

Mr. Morron, (rep.) of Ind., said he was willing that the bill should be taken from the table, but not for the purpose of reference.

Mr. Stewart, (rep.) of Nev., objected to the bill being taken up for any purpose.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WHLSON, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill for the protection of soldiers and their heirs, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It provides that the accounting officers of the Treasury and Pay Department, charged with the settlement and payment of soldiers' bounties, shall be directed to pay or cause to be paid the sums found due to the soldiers or their heirs in person and not to any claim agent or upon any power of attorney whatever.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill to detach the port of St. Paul from the collection district of Minnesots, and to annex it to the collection district of Wisconsin. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Nye, (rep.) of Nev., introduced a bill nowiding.

interict of Minnesotta, and to sance; it to the collection districts or sisconstan. Herefred to the Committee on Mr. Nyz, (rep.) of New, introduced a bill providing that the construction of peninentaries in the Territories shall be under the supervision of the Secretary of the Time-free shall be under the supervision of the Secretary of the Time-free shall be under the supervision of the Secretary of the Time-free shall be under the supervision of the Secretary of the Time-free shall be under the supervision of the Secretary of the Time-free shall be under the supervision of the Secretary of the Time-free shall be under the supervision of the Secretary of the Time-free shall be under the supervision of the Secretary of the Time-free shall be under the supervision of the Secretary of the Time-free shall be under the supervision of the Secretary of the Time-free shall be under the supervision shall not only the memory of Lincoln.

Section three provides that the slope of real estate and other subscriptions, and make valid conveyances and issue certificates of subscription which shall entitle the holder thereof to any consideration that means as said corporation may devise or adopt, and use such agency as they shall deem necessary to their success for the entitle states for twenty-one years, to be applied as Congress may direct, for the completion of the said monument, and the last section four proteste in the Section four protestes of the Secti

nent seat of government for the United States and to resume the legislative powers delegated to the cities of Washington and Georgetown; and a bill to establish a probate court in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill relating to judicial proceedings in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Mr. Asbort, (rep.) of N. C., introduced a bill to remove political disabilities from certain persons named therein.

On motion of Mr. Pomerot, (rep.) of Kansas, the joint resolution for the relief of actual settlers upon certain lands in Arkansas was taken up and passed.—Mr. WILLEN, (rep.) of W. Va., introduced a bill to relieve James C. Taylor, elected a judge in Virginis, from his political disabilities.

SETTLEMENT OF MEXICAN CLAIMS.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mexican CLAIMS.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mexican CLAIMS.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mexican Mexico for the settlement of claims. Passed.

Mr. FRSSENDEN, rep.) of Mex, moved to proceed to the consideration of

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Mex, moved to proceed to the consideration of

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN had no hope that the Senate could soon reach a vote on that bill, and sant that the bill itself was unjust and ought not to pass. He was anxious for an early adjournment, for which, however, no day could be fixed until the Indian Appropriation bill should be disposed of,

The motion was isost—yeas 22, nays 30.

THE FINANCE WILL

then came up as unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. Kelloog, (rep.) of La., withdrew his pending amendment to the amendment of Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson then modified his amendment so as to provide that, whenever the amount of United States notes and circulating notes of national banks combined shall be in excess of \$630,000,000. the Secretary of the Treasury shall be required to fund, in ten-forty bonds, United States notes to the extent of such screen and circulation in any part of the country, which would be done by the plan of the co

made a very light burden by the rapid development of the national resources.

Mr. Sawyra, (rep.) of S. C., said it was quite evident that Congress would not now consent to any expansion of the currency or increase of the interest bearing obligations of the country, and therefore it justice was to be done to the states having less than their proportion of banking circulation it must be

is opposition to all violent measures intended to meet the national currency, and said that the with rewal of circulation from certain States, proposed by the Finance Committee, would be a breach of all the moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Vilson by fixing the limit of the issue of circulating lotes at \$310,000,000 instead of \$350,000,000, and by ddug a clause directing the Secretary of the Treasiry to cancel United States notes as the same rates is the said ten millions of circulation notes are saued.

circulation from the East and sending it there was fallacious. The capital sent to the South in that way would necessarily be in the hands of a few men, and they would not invest it in the South because investments there would be insecure, but would take it to New York and there spechiate with it. There was but one possible way of supplying the South with capital—namely, by so legislating as to make capital cheap at the points where it is localized, so that it will naturally seek investment elsewhere.

where.

Mr. Morron denied that the pian of the Finance Committee proposed any injustice to the Eastern States, and said that the amendment offered by Mr. Wilsou was substantially a proposal that the Treasury should pay out two and a half millions per annum in order that New England might be left in undisturbed enjoyment of an unjustly large proportion of the Senator from Massachusetts proposed also a direct violation of the act to strengthen the public credit. That law distinctly pledged the country to the redemption of the greenbacks in coin; but the Senator from Massachusetts proposed to fund them

the redemption of the greenbacks in coin; but the Senator from Massachusetts proposed to fund them in ten-forty bonds.

Mr. Wilson said he would like to see all the greenbacks funded, and denied that the bill to strengthen the public credit would be violated by funding them. Mr. Morron said he would be violated by funding them. Mr. Morron set the public credit was under discussion that it was not designed to prohibit the funding of the greenbacks.

Mr. FESSENDEN—Anybody can see that.

Mr. Morron said he could not see it. The language of the act contained a distinct piedge that the greenbacks should be redeemed in coin.

Mr. FESSENDEN remarked that the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) to be consistent must be prepared to argue that if a man gave a note to be paid in coin, and the holder of the note afterwards expressed a willingness to accept a bond instead, the debtor could not honestly substitute the bond for the coin because of his previous promise.

Mr. Morton said the Senator from Maine's illustration did not state the case fully. He had no doubt that the holders of greenbacks would gladly exchange hem for bonds.

Mr. PESSENDEN—Would that violate the pledge in the bill to strengthen the public credit?

Mr. Morton rephed that it would not violate the pledge to the individual, but it certainty would to dongress had finally fixed upon this one, and had pledged solemnly the government to the redemption of these obligations, including the greenbacks, in coin. To give the law any other construction would make it nonsense.

Mr. Pessenden complained that the Senator from Indiana Mr. Morron had treated him discourances.

nake it nonsense,
Mr. FESSENDEN complained that the Senator from
Indiana (Mr. Morton) had treated him discourteously
In asserting that what he had said was nonsense.
That was not proper language for a Senator to apply
to another.

to another.

Mr. Morron denied having made the assertion. What he had said was that the construction which the Senator from Maine wished to put upon the act to strenghthen the public credit would make it, nonsense. Eut even if he had said what that Senator charged he thought it would not have been more discourteous than it was for the Senator from Maine with the senator from the senator of the senator from the senator fr

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1899, SYMPATHY WITH THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONISTS. Mr. Banks, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee of Mr. Banks, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution declaring the sympathy of the people of the United States with the people of Cuba in their patriotic efforts to secure their independence and establish a republican form of government, and guaranteeing the personal liberty and the equal political rights of all the peo-ple, and that Congress will give its constitutional support to the President of the United States when-

interty and the equal political rights of all the people, and that Congress will give its constitutional support to the President of the United States whenever he may deem it expedient to recognize the independence and sovereignty of such republican government. Recommitted and ordered printed.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

Mr. Hill., (rep.) of N. J., introduced a bill to amend the act of the 27th of July, 1808, to provide for an American line of steamships to Europe. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF SETTLERS.

Mr. POMENOY, (rep.) of Iowa, introduced a bill to protect the rights of actual settlers on the public Lands.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. SHANKS, (rep.) of Ind., rising to a personal explanation, stated that in some remarks which he had made last session in reference to Henry S. Foote, of Tennessee, on a bill to remove political disabilities, he was incorrect, but that his remarks were true as applied to Howell Cobb, of Georgia.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a joint resolution for the transfer of \$78,000 from the Treasury to the government printing office. After explanation by Mr. Dawes, the joint resolution was passed.

Mr. Woop, (dem.) of N. Y., introduced a bill for the encouragement of yachting, improvement in naval architecture and cultivation of naval science, and amendatory of the act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to the eneme yachtis. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Morgan, (dem.) of Oregon, introduced a bill regulating the oate of commissions in the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Shirth, (dem.) of Oregon, introduced a bill regulating the oate of commissions in the army. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Boyd, (rep.) of Mo., introduced a bill granting lands and the right of way to the St. James and Little Rock Railroad Company. The same reference.

The House then, at half-past twelve, proceeded to the business of the morning hour, being the contest

the minority, submitted some special views.
All the reports were printed.
Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., called up the motion
is reconsider the vote of yesterday by which the
enure of Office Repeat bill was referred to the Juciary Committee, and suggested that there be
died to the House repealing bill an additional secon requiring the President to return his nominations to Congress within thirty days of their being

Mr. Farssworth. (rep.) of Ill., (marchard failen out. (Laughter.)

Mr. Butt.re—I shall be very glad to have it go to the Judiciary Committee; but at the request of many gentlemen of the House who think that the course I propose will be acceptable to all who desire to preserve the rights of the House and the Integrity of the constitution on this subject, I propose to take this course and save time.

Mr. Eldright—The gentlemen on this side of the House desire that the Judiciary Committee may act on this bill, but they supposed that the gentleman from Massachusetts himself desired it.

Mr. BUTLER—I do; but the only action that I would desire the committee to take would be the action which I have praposed. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin di sire to have it deferred?

Mr. Eldright—Certainly; that is what we voted for yesterday. We desire the action of the Judiciary Committee de the bill.

Mr. Butler—I think that what I have proposed is a better way to meet the wishes of the gentleman from Wisconsin and the wishes of the House.

Mr. Butler. I shink that what I have proposed is a better way to meet the wishes of the gentleman from Wisconsin and the wishes of the House.

Mr. Garriello, (rep.) of Ohlo—Will the gentleman from Massachusetts yield to me a moment?

Mr. Butler.—Yes. sir.

Mr. Garriello, if the allied parties have settled all their matters of difference I desire to ask a question.

Mr. Butler (interrupting)—Stop a moment, sir; I did not yield for that.

Mr. Mood—The gentleman from Ohlo must understand that we on this side suspect desertion.

Mr. Locan, (rep.) of Ill.—I would say to the gentlemen from Illinois and Ohlo (Messrs. Farnsworth and Garfield) that their instinuations made here are nuworthy of members of the House—their instinuations about allies in reference to this or any other matter.

will give him due notice; but I am not yet of that opinion.

Mr. Logan—I will only say to the gentleman that I am not a lecturer in the general acceptation of the term. I always submit to his lectures with a good grace—as I did yesterday—however rough they may be and however uncomely as coming from him.

Mr. BUTLER, resuming the floor, said—I do not think this discussion so valuable as to warrant one in yielding any further. Now let me say to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) that I have as much right to speak for the republican party as he has. I am as firm an advocate of republican principles as he is, and when he undertakes to say that I have allied myself with the democrats I want to say to him that whenever they or he are right on a question I am his and their ally, and whenever he or they are wrong on a question I am not his or their ally. I will deal with them always on that proposition.

any. I will deal with them always on that proposition.

Mr. Garfield—I am quite willing to concede that
the gentleman from Massachusetts is always right,
and that those who differ with him are always
wrong. All that I wished to ask him was whether
he intended to have any debate on the question?
Those of us who are decidedly in the wrong would
like to show ourselves in the wrong and to put ourselves in the wrong in the Globe.

Mr. BUTLER—That is always so evident that I do
not care for any further exhibition in that direction.
(Laughter.) I will now yield to the gentleman from
Ohio (Mr. Bingham). How much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. BINGHAM. (rep.) of Ohio—All the time I am

Ohlo (Mr. Bingham). How much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. Bingham, (rep.) of Ohlo—All the time I am entitled to; I ask the favor of the House independently of the gentleman's leave.

Mr. Farnsworth—That's right.

Mr. Bingham—I do not thiderstand this thing of farming out the floor in this way. If the matter will bear discussion let it be discussed. I undertake to show to the House, if I have the liberty to be heard, that the Senate amendment, about which so much ado has been made, does substantially repeal everything in the Tenure of Office act.

Mr. BUTLER—I have offered courtesy to the gentleman from Ohlo. I am sorry he does not recognize it.

and he will get his due when he gets justice. (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. NIBLACK, (dem.) of Ind., said that reference having been made to the democratic side of the House it would not be improper for him to define his position on the question, and which he believed to be the position of his associates. They had always opposed the Tenure of Office act. They believed that in most of its provisions it was in conflict with the constitution. They believed that it was an assault on the Executive Department of the government, and that its tendency was to weaken that branch of the public service; therefore, as a matter of consistency and as a matter of principle, whenever the question of the repeal of that law was proposed they would vote for the repeal. For himself he should vote for aothing but an unconditional repeal of the law. Still they were in no hurry to do it just at this particular time. As the late administration had to exist as best it could encumbered by the Tenure of Office law, they were a little curious to see how the ileman from Ohio in all contests of this sort between him and the gentieman from Massachusetts, but in this particular instance the gentieman from Ohio was not a proper leader for the demoratic side of the House, and they would therefore have to transfer their allegiance for the time being to the gentieman from Massachusetts. He hoped they were only doing so temporarily; at all events he (Mr. Niblack) was. (Laughter.)

Mr. WOODWARD, (dem.) of Pa., said that he never spoke for the democratic party on this floor. He only spoke for himself and his constituents. He did not concur entirely in all that the gentieman from Indiana (Mr. Niblack) had said on behalf of the democratic party.

not concur enturely in all that the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Niblack) had said on behalf of the democratic party.

Mr. Niblack disavowed having spoken for the party.

Mr. Woodwand went on to say that for one he was in a hurry to get rid of the Tenure of Office bill. He had voted against it last Congress for a reason which would appear ridiculous to some gentlemen, namely—that it was unconstitutional. He did not know whether it was going to benefit or to embarrass President Grant, but he knew that the act was the same snake as it had been then, and he was in favor of killing, not scotching it. If anybody doubted its unconstitutionality he would refer him to the report of Senator Sprague's speech in the Senate, where there was a demonstration of its unconstitutionality as nearly absolute as any moral proposition could be made. He did not know whether Senator Sprague originated it. Senator Sprague had produced it, and he (Mr. Woodward; commended it to the prayerful attention of gentlemen who were conscientious about violating their oath to support the constitution. According to political science, in all times and in all countries, the removal of executive officers was an executive trust. What did he care that a parcel of Senators, animated by a patriotic motive, or any other motive, came together and declared that the executive power shall be executed by a branch of the legislature 1—that the people knew that that was not the distribution of the powers of the government which the constitution and ergent which what the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) said yesterday—that the repeal of the Tenure of Office act was the most acceptable measure that Congress could offer that the repeal of the Tenure of Office act was the most acceptable measure that Congress could offer the story of the government which the constitutional repeal.

Mr. BUTLER stated that the reason why he had moved to reconsider the vote referring this matter to the Judiciary Committee was that he was a fraid that it was profectly manifest t

medy? Could the House of Representatives impeach the Senate? Could it send the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) to try the Senate, as it had sent him some months since to try the President? No. The Representatives of the people would be in that case remedities and powerless. The Executive would be powerless and there would be placed in the Senate—unimpeachable, irresponsible, not to be reached under the constitution or laws—all that executive power which the constitution had declared that the President should take care faithfully to execute.

Mr. Bingham replied to the objections and argument of Mr. Davis.

power which the constitution had declared that the President should take care faithfully to execute. Mr. Bingham replied to the objections and argument of Mr. Dayis.

Mr. Horicheise, (rep.) of N. Y., argued in support of the Senate amendment.

Mr. Gabrien as supported the Senate amendment, and reminded the republican side of the House that the Impeachment of President Johnson was based principally on the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office bill. Still he was in favor of removing the most restrictive features of the law, and that was what the Senate amendment proposed to do. The newspaper press had facetiously divided, the parties on this question into "repealers" and "suspenders." He was athere a "repealers" nor a "suspender;" he was a mender.

Mr. Hoar, (rep.) of Mass., inquired of Mr. Garfield whether he wanted any more power for the Senate than the constitution gave it, and whether it would not retain all that power if the law was absolutely and unconditionally repealed.

Mr. Garrien repealed that the people had for seventy years slept on their rights; but that finding that under the administration of Andrew Johnson its power was abused had passed the Tenure of Office law. He should vote against referring, against non-concurrence and in favor of concurrence.

Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Ohio, declared that like his

rence.

Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Ohio, declared that like his colleague (Mr. Garfield) he was neither a repealer nor a saspender, but was an amender. When the bill repealing the Tenure of Office act was sprung upon the House he had in his drawer a bill to modify

and amend it.

Mr. Blair, (rep.) of Mich., opposed the Senate amendment, and remarked that by the Tenure of Office act the Senate had captured an entirely new power, and the question was whether the House would let that power remain with the Senate. He was utterly opposed to it.

Mr. Davis again obtained the floor, and made another argument against the Senate amendment, declaring that under it the President would come to be a suppliant at the throne of Senatorial power; that it would be to the Executive a constant cause of embarrassment, contest and strife, and would

The question was then taken on concurring in the Seate amendment, and the House refused to concur by a vote of yeas 70 to nays 39. So the bill yoes back to the Senate as a simple repeal of the Tenure of Office act.

The following is the vote in detail.

mittees.

The House then, at half-past five, adjourned unti-Monday.

OBITUARY.

A telegram from St. Louis mentions the death of Edward Bates, ex-member of Congress and ex-Attorney General of the United States, at his resilence in that city, on Thursday afternoon, in the seventy-sixtb year of his age.

Mr. Bates was a native of Belmont, Goochland county, Va., where he was born on the 4th of Sep tember, 1793. His parents being in easy circum stances they gave the deceased an excellent educa warrant, but declined it, aithough in 1813 he served in the Virginia militia at Norfolk, during the last cess in his profession was so signal and immediate that after two years of private practice he received the appointment of Prosecuting Attorney for the St. Louis Circuit, filling the position creditably and gaining considerable reputation for legal skill and ability. In 1820 he was elected a delegate to the state Constitutional Convention, in the proceedings of which he took an active and prominent part. During the same year he was appointed Attorney General of the State of Missouri, holding the position for two years, when he resigned for the purpose of taking his seat in the lower house of the State Legislature, to which he had been elected.

During this period Mr. Bates had held only local or State offices, but he had become widely known as one of the ablest lawyers in the West. He was a

taking his seat in the lower house of the State Legislature, to which he had been elected.

Buring this period Mr. Bates had held only local or State offices, but he had become widely known as one of the ablest lawyers in the West. He was a member of the whig organization, to which he had early linked his fortunes. In 1824 he was placed in a higher sphere of duty, being appointed United States District Attorney by President Monroe. During the latter part of 1826 he was elected a Representative to Congress, serving from 1827 to 1829, when, failing to be returned, he retired to private life for a few months. In 1830 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1834 was once more sent to the lower house of the Legislature.

Excessive labor incident to a large practice, enfected his health to such an extent that in 1835 his physicians ordered him to move into the country, were he could obtain abundant exercise, his constitution having been impaired as much from the sedentary life he had led as from any other cause. He accordingly left St. Louis for the interior, where he resided several years, practising his profession and travelling much on horseback around the prairies. Being at length restored to health, he once more sought his city home in 1842, and for eleven years after kept aloof from politics, except as the supporter and advocate of while principles and candidates. As before, his legal business became quite large, enabling him to live well and to amass a comfortable property. During the year 1830 President Fillimore offered him the position of Secretary of War in his Cabinet, but Mr. Bates declined the office. Three years later he was elected Judge of the St. Louis Land Court, holding the office until 1856, when he resigned. He was presiding officer of the whig convention held at Baltimore in 1850, when he resigned. He was presiding officer of the whige convention held at Baltimore in 1850, when he resigned. He was presiding officer of the whige some proposition to slavery could not fall to injure his busines

The following insurances in the fire that occurred Thursday night in the coffee and spice manufactory of William Stiff & Co., No. 156 Chambers street, have been obtained by officer H. P. Miller, of the have been obtained by officer H. P. Miller, of tube Fire Marshal's office. It is such information as this that gives the public a return for the large expense attending the running of this bureau:—On building stock and machinery—Exchange Insurance Company, \$2,000; Market do., \$3,000; Humbsldt do., \$3,000; St. Nicholas do., \$3,000; Humbsldt do., \$3,000. Insurance on the second floor, occupied by Mr. Johnston—Hudson City Mutual, \$2,000, and Commonwealth, \$2,000.